The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1878. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 36

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communiertions on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST is opposed to a poll tax except for educational purposes.

THE WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the laboring men, and will always stand up for their rights.

THE WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the Government by paying the taxes.

THE WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the true Greenback party, and will always stand up for the honor of the greenbacks and all other obligations of the United States Government.

THE WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the Government, and paying its debts by paying the taxes. It is opposed to the laboring man paying exorbitant poll taxes for the purpose of relieving wealthly property owners. No poll tax should be levied except for educational purposes.

Gen. George Best, the Greenbacks Democratic candidate for Senator of Missouri, says in a speech delivered in St. Louis:—"I do not believe that negroes ought to be allowed to vote, any more than an ourang-outang ought to be allowed to vote. If I ever get office it will be on that principle." We call our colored friends attention to these complimentary remarks; they should act for their own interest.

The *Review* need not have any fears as to the decision of Judge Buxton in the attempted steal of the rights of the the voters of Brunswick county. This is the first time that we have ever heard Judge Buxton charged with being a partisan Judge. We say for the benefit of the *Review*, that Judge Buxton is as pure and unpartizan in his private and official capacity as any other Judge upon the bench in North Carolina. But the *Review* is right so far in saying that "things are not as they used to was," for the Republicans do not intend to sit quietly and let the Democratic robbers steal from them their rights and preferences as expressed at the ballot box; they have stood that sort of thing long enough.

HON. A. W. TOURGEE.—This distinguished gentlemen has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the 5th district against Gen. Scales. The general impression is that Judge Tourgee will be elected. We publish his card below:

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

In response to the petition of many hundred citizens of almost every county in the district, and of both parties, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives from said district. I shall make an active canvass, and my views upon all pending issues will be clearly and unequivocally announced upon the stump in every county of the district.

A. W. TOURGEE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 23, 1878.

Editor Post:

By reference to the *Review* of Thursday, I see that Col. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, has been requested to address his fellowcitizens on the financial and other political topics of the day, at the market house on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., and that he has accepted.

I, in common with a large number of Col. Waddell's constituents, especially those of the Democratic persuasion, are more than anxious to hear the financial portion of the Colonel's effort, to learn how he is going to manage to satisfy the opponents of hard money as to his position on that question. Now I am willing to concede that Colonel Waddell knows how to turn over and flop about, but how he is going to get around his hard money doctrines of the past I fail to see. But he will undoubtedly prove equal to the emergency, and make a big effort to satisfy the Greenback portion of the voters. His personal friends will understand and keep quiet. But I think the Greenbackers wont stand it; they say that they will see Col. Waddell's nomination and go one better. Ah, Colonel, I very much fear that the greenback veil that covers your hard money principles are too thin, as you will find to your cost in November. So thinks an

INDEPENDENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS SECRET SOCIETY.—DID THE WHITE LEAGUE OF NEW ORLEANS BULL DOZE THE PRESIDENT.—ORGANIZED BULL DOZING IN ARKANSAS.—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BY COMMISSIONER RAUM ABOUT REDMOND.

[Special Correspondent to the POST]

WASHINGTON, Aug 23rd, 1878.

One of the sensations of the week has been the New York *Tribune* account of the new, secret, labor organization, known as the Knights of Labor. It is said this order started some two years ago in Philadelphia among the cloth weavers. It's growth was slow at first. It received its greatest impetus during the strike troubles of last year. No one but laboring men can become members. All professional men like lawyers, doctors and ministers are excluded. It is said that a "General Assembly," in which most of the states of the union were represented, was held in Reading, Pennsylvania, last January, at which, National officer's were chosen. These officers are said to control the action of a membership which now reaches the enormous number of 800,000 working men There motto is "secrecy, obedience, and mutual assistance." Of this membership, 95,000 are found in Pennsylvania alone, and the whole number are said to be voters. It is reported that there are 45,000 in New York state.

This order has risen to its power and and magnitude under the settled desire of the working men to unite all their societies in one organization, working under one head, for a given purpose. The oath is long, and of such a nature as to make it binding to the last degree. The most stringent means have been adopted to secure regular atteneance at the meetings. To this end the members are not allowed to talk about the society outside of the lodge room. If a member wants to know what is going on in the society he must attend the meetings. The Master Workman of of each society has ample power to enforce this rule. Implicit obedience is required to every order issued by the society.

Butler has at last succeeded in showing that while the highest vote in Louisiana for a Tilden elector was 8,000 more than the vote for the lowest Hayes elector, Nichols majority on the same returns was but 2,000 more than Packard's. The committee is now run by Butler for the one purpose of bringing out testimony to show that he got even with Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, by proving an understanding between the President, the visiting commission which went to New Orleans to seat Nicholl's, and just here comes in a piece of gossip that has so much an air of truth that knowing ones except it as historical. This the story:

When a commission to go to New Orleans was first talked of, and before the members had been named, the Adjutant general of the white league of Louisiana, who was at the time and is now editor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, sent a telegram to a gentleman in this city as follows: "Go to White House and find out the mission of the commission." The dispatch being somewhat vague in terms, the person to whom it was addressed replied: "What do you want to know? Be more definite." The reply to this came as follows: "I want to know what the commission is to accomplish."

This gentleman did go, but did not see the President. From some other source he got a reply for his Louisiana friend which he put into dispatch language as follows: "The commission is to be organized to accomplish by diplomacy that which would otherwise require force. I have authority to make this statement." This roused the ire of the Nicholl's men. It was replied to by a telegram of eighty words. This telegram demanded information as to the intentions of the President toward the Nicholl's government, and said that unless there was an athoritative information sent to New Orleans before ten o'clock that night, 3,000 of the White League of Louisiana would at that hour make an attack upon Packard, take possession of the State House, and hold it until restrained by a superior force. The telegram was placed before the President. He hesitated. The gentlemen pointed to the clock. It showed eight in the evening. He left the President with this reply: "I have authority to say that the commission will be organized to secure the establishment of the Nicholl's government in Louisiana." The gentleman who bore a part in this alleged transaction is said to be a resident of this city, and reliable.

All this may be true. But when we consider the reliability of the men who have taken part in the Louisiana business, the witty definition a gentleman once gave to the words "reliable gentleman," when given as authority for a story not quite probable, comes to mind. "A reliable gentleman told you?" said he: "Oh, yes, I see. A reliable gentleman, in such a case is this, is one who lies and—relies."

Phillips county, in Arkansas, in a fair election, will give 2,000 Republican majority. This county has been carried by the Republicans by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority since 1866. By the Democratic election law of this state the election of county officers is fixed on the first Monday in September in order to take it as far away as possible from the election for Congressman, for the reason that at that election there are federal supervisors to see that there is a fair count. About the middle of July the Democratic leaders commenced organizing military companies. They have also publicly announced that they intend to have the county at all hazards. Some of the companies have been furnished arms by the state, and others provided their own arms. At a recent muster nearly 800 white men were under arms. This represents nearly the entire white Democratic vote of the county. The Republicans are in constant fear of loosing their lives. In their extremity they have offered the Democrats half of the county officers. This has been refused. The Democrats say they intend to have all of them. A prominent Republican writes that unless the county protests and demands a fair election the Republicans will not dare to put a ticket in the field, and the election will go by default. There is nothing like conciliation. And, the whole county should be thankful that there is not.

Democratic papers have been saying that Mrs. Jenks had been given a place in the New Orleans Custom House.—The officers at the Treasury Department say that there is not a word of truth in the statement.

The New York *Herald's* North Carolina correspondent says that the Republicans will join hands with the Greenbackers against the Democrats. No weight is attached to this prediction in this city. A division of the Democratic party would be the Republicans opportunity, even if they had no principles to sacrifice in forming such an alliance. A thorough organization, and no trades, means Republican success, and nothing else will secure it.

Col. J. S. Mosby has been retained as special counsel to represent the government in the internal revenue cases to be tried in the U. S. Circuit Court before Chief Jostice Wait.

H. C. F.

The fact that Congressman H. B. Banning, of Ohio, has been refused the privilege of renomination for Congress by his party seems to us to show conclusively that reduction of the number and pay of the Army is not a popular measure. Gen. Banning had made this reduction his specialty. Others had laid their claims for endorsement by their constituents on their views and exertions in finance, or railroad legislation, or the labor question, or the Chinese question. Mr. Banning risked all on his efforts to reduce the emoluments and the numbers of the Army. And with this issue clearly defined, he was not even allowed a nomination by his party, to say nothing of an election.

The case is stronger when we look at some other circumstances. Mr. Banning is an able and industrious legislator. He is a man of large Congressional experience, and the important post he now fills on the House Military Committee he has filled for four successive years. In addition he twice succeeded in defeating the opposing party in his district, when it had been, accustomed for many years to be carried by them. In his last contest the majority accredited to him was exceedingly small, so that his friends might claim with plausibility that another candidate in his place would have been defeated.

Yet, with these circumstances to aid him, he has lost the renomination. Could anything more convincingly show that the cry of Army reduction is a manufactured, newspaper cry, which has no echo among the people? It is a trap for the unwary; and Mr. Banning has been caught in it. The people do not demand Army reduction; they want economy of administration, but they also want efficiency.

So far as Gen. Banning is concerned, we are convinced that he is better disposed towards the Army than is generally thought. His first two years in his present position were signalized by a much wiser policy than he has since followed—of late he seems to have been persuaded into preposterous schemes by others. The real Mephistopheles on the committee is Congressman Bragg of Wisconsin. The worst cut to Mr. Banning must be to find that the newspapers whose fatal lead he followed part way, now exult over his defeat. They cried out to him to reduce the Army to 10,000 men. His knowledge of Army requirements urged 25 that, but he consented to try to reduce the enlisted force to 20,000. He failed, of course, even in that; and now he finds the foe cognate of Army reduction tracing his defeat for renomination to the fact that he did not insist on the 10,000 basis! Mr. Banning must see that it would have been impossible to satisfy his late guides; he must also see that there is no public sentiment for the task on which he has wasted his labors. During the remainder of his term he might wisely, we think, abandon the policy that has been so useless and fatal to him, and use the large knowledge he has acquired of Army legislation in the direction of a harmonious and rational plan of Army rehabilitation, not of Army destruction. He has expended the better part of four years on a quest which both for his own and his country's interests he might better have left without the waste of an hour. He can now in part repair his past mistake, so far as the good of the Army and the country is concerned, though we freely give him credit for patriotic motives in the course which his own constituents have not endorsed. The lesson, also, is a good one for other anti-Army legislators to ponder.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

CITY ITEMS.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Republicans of the District Committee of the Third Congressional District, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September next, and it is particularly desired that EVERY member should be represented in person or by proxy, as business of importance will be considered. I shall also notify the members in writing.

O. H. BLOCKER, Chairman.

Two consignments of new crop of cotton during the past week.

Watermelons are thining out. We don't want any more in ours.

The *Review* tells its readers all about the meetings of the Greenbackers. Is it preparing to jump?

Employ more carts, ye city fathers, and remove the trash lying around loose in the city.

Our physicians are not being bothered much with calls, the citizens, generally, being in a healthy condition.

'Squire Scott had quite a court on Friday, having tried a number of cases for assault and battery, trespass, &c.

Our citizens are promised quite a treat in the way of amusements this season, several excellent companies having already engaged the Opera House.

Judge Russell has removed his law office from his residence, to the office on South Water street next door to Mr. H. B. Eilers, and over the store of Gore & Gore.

The Lochlears, John and Neill and Pompey Easterling, the last of the noted Lowery gang, were hung at Bennettsville, S. C., on Friday for the killing of an Irish pedlar named Bryce, in February.

Mr. S. B. Jennings, a resident of this city previous to the war, but for the past fifteen years a resident of Columbus county, died at his residence at Peacock's store on Wednesday last.

Johnnie, a little son of Capt. Cranmer of the Revenue Steamer Crawford, who fell from the second story piazzar of Mrs. Stewarts a few days ago, is, we are pleased to learn, on his pins again, having sustained no injuries by his fall. Lucky little fellow.

We are pleased to learn that the latest information concerning the condition of Capt. I. B. Grainger, who has been quite ill at Williamsport, Penn., with billious fever, was greatly improved. We hope to soon see him in this city again in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

Henry Mitchell, a young colored boy was caught in the act of stealing pears from a basket in front of the store of Mr. S. G. Northrop. The Mayor very properly turned him over to his father, with the understanding that he was to receive a severe chastisement. But boys you had better not try that game too often, as some of you may be turned over, not to your parents, but to the tender mercies of the penitentiary officials at Raleigh.

The Supreme Lodge K. of P., of the world, hold their 15th annual convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant. Messrs. Samuel Merrill, of Raleigh, and Alex. L. Blow, of Greenville, are the Representatives from this state. A large number of Knights are expected to be present, and extensive preparations are being made for their reception. A parade, ball and banquet will be given in honor of the Supreme Lodge. Business of great importance to the Order in general will be brought before the Lodge, and much good is expected to result from the legislation of the session.

Go to church to-day.

Smithville is to have a brass band of 16 pieces.

Go to the city hall and procure disinfectants.

What about the bell punch, has it died a natural death?

No excitement in court circles during the past week.

The Revenue Cutter Crawford, Capt. Glover, is on duty at this port for the present.

Rev. B. B. Hall, of the Fifth Street Methodist Church, will preach at Scotts Hill to-day.

Our German friends propose having another of their enjoyable picnics at the Wilmington Gardens at an early day.

Col. A. Pope, General Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, has returned to the city after a three months tour in Europe.

Several of our merchants have gone north to purchase their fall stock. Advertise in the POST, gentlemen, when you return.

From Mr. W. B. Orr, the agent here, we learn that the new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, has again received the highest honors at the Worlds Exposition in Paris.

Alderman Foster now proposes to light the city with coal oil, having received a lamp from a northern firm, which diffuses its rays in front of the Empire House.

City fathers, we call your attention to the gas lamp on the corner of 12th and Market street. We have been informed that the lamp is not *lit* one half the time. Attend to it.

A large number of colored Odd Fellows and their friends left here on the excursion to New Berne on Tuesday last, and returned on Thursday, having had an excellent time in the Elm City.

Candidates for Congress on the Greenback platform are looming up rapidly, the woods being full of them; but at the present writing, no one has been announced as the nominee, although it is said that several Democrats are willing to give Col. Waddell an opportunity to "go for them."

Judge Cantwell has opened a Law and Commercial School in this city. The first of a course of lectures will be given at the city court room on Tuesday evening next, at 8½ o'clock. Our young men could not do better than to spend their leasure time in the study of the law, and the Judge will no doubt make an excellent instructor.

John Ashe, a son of Mrs. Catharine Ashe, a former resident of this city, died in Baltimore on the 17th instant from internal injuries received by falling from the mainyard of the U. S. Signal ship Minnesota, while lying at the Brookly Navy Yard some three or four months ago. Johnny was an only son, and his bereaved mother has our most sincere sympathy in her sad affliction.

It is a principle in hygienics that a torpid liver is a cause of fatal derangements of the physical organism, The blood, the bone, the muscles, the nerves all sympathize with this more prominent organ. Failure to obey its functions in the one is rebellion in every remote tissue. As a consequence, disease follows the slightest apathy or refusal of the liver to perform its part. Abnormal condition here for any length of time is death. To induce a normal state, no medicine is more positively adapted than Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. This is not advertisemen', but fact. We have used the Doctor's valuable medicine in our family for twenty years. We know him to be a physician of over thirty years' continuous practice, and that he has used the medicine in that practice. If the thousands of poor, miserable, sallow looking, dyspeptic victims we meet every day would use Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, they would recover health. What more can be said?—*The Working Church, New York.*

Edison's Megaphone.

From the time of the first man until now, men have endeavored to circumvent nature so as to grasp that which the unaided faculties could never attain. We have telescopes for viewing remote objects, microscopes for making visible the minute, telephones for talking over immense distances, and now, at last, we have a megaphone, which is to the ear almost what the telescope is to the eye, or the telephone to the vocal organs.

The speaking trumpet, which, for two centuries at least, has been employed to direct sound so that it may be heard over a long distance, is much used at sea, and is often employed on land to direct vocal sounds so that they may be heard above other sounds. It is tolerably certain that the speaking trumpet is of modern origin, and that it is the invention of Samuel Moreland, 1670.

Kircher, in his *Ars Magna et Umbra* and in his *Phonurgia*, mentions a kind of gigantic speaking trumpet, described as the horn of Alexander. According to Kircher, this horn enabled Alexander the Great to call his soldiers from a distance of ten miles. The diameter of the ring must have been 8 feet, and Kircher conjectures that it was mounted on three poles.

Late in the last century Professor Huth, a German, made a model of the horn, and found that it served as a powerful speaking trumpet, but we are considerably in doubt as to the distance through which sounds can be projected through such an instrument.

The ear trumpet, which is the counterpart of the speaking trumpet, has been made in various forms during the last two centuries, but no form yet devised has any advantage over a plain conical tube with a bell shaped or flaring mouth.

Professor Edison, in his researches on sound, has made many curious experiments, one of the most interesting of which is that of conversing through a distance of 1½ to 2 miles with no other apparatus than a few paper funnels. These funnels constitute the megaphone, an instrument wonderful both for its simplicity and effectiveness. In the plan view the details of construction are clearly shown, and our large engraving represents the instrument as it stands on the balcony of Professor Edison's laboratory. A mile and a half distant, at the spot indicated by the two birds, there is another instrument exactly like the one in the fore-ground.

The two larger funnels are 6 feet 8 inches long, and 27½ inches in diameter at the larger end. These funnels are each provided with a flexible ear tube, the end of which is placed in the ear. The speaking trumpet in the middle does not differ materially from the ordinary ones. It is a little longer and has a larger bell mouth. With this instrument conversation can be readily carried on through a distance of 1½ to 2 miles. We have conversed and heard singing through the distance named, although both the singing and talking were in the ordinary tone of voice. A low whisper, uttered without using the speaking trumpet, is distinctly audible at a thousand feet, and walking through grass and weeds may be heard at a much greater distance.—*Scientific American.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, no vessel from the Ports of

Havana, Matanzas, Key West, or New Orleans,

will be permitted to approach the City of Wilmington nearer than the Quarantine Station at Deep Water Point.

W. G. CURTIS, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

aug 6 tf

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUST 5TH, 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL persons passing SOUTH of Wilmington, from any of the cities or towns on the Sea Coast where Yellow Fever, or infectious or contagious diseases exist, will be Quarantined for Twenty Days before being allowed to visit the City of Wilmington—this order will be enforced until November 1st, 1878.

Any person violating the above order will be fined Fifty Dollars and imprisoned not less than one month. There will be a Policeman stationed at the Depots on the arrival of the trains, who will enforce the above order.

By order of S. H. FISHBLATE, Mayor of City of Wilmington.

aug 6 tf

Improvement of the Harbor of Savannah, Georgia.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, August 5, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for the construction of a Submerged Dam in the Savannah River, at the Cross Ties, will be received at this office, until noon of September 4th, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and all necessary information, can be had on applications at this office, or until August 20th, to Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

aug 11 3t. G. A. GILLMORE, Lt. Col. of Engineers.

ONE OF, IF NOT THE

LARGEST STOCKS OF WHOLESALE GROCERIES OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE State of North Carolina, CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Southeast Corner Dock and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders and Purchases solicited.

july 7 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c. Wagon and Cart Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Hollow Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax (Silling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL,

No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

Improvement of Cape Fear River.

U. S. Engineer Office, 3d story, Union Bank Building, Fayette near Charles Street.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30th, 1878.

PROPOSALS for continuing operations on the work for the closure of the New Inlet, Cape Fear River, N. C. will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., August 9th, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

jy 21 21

Improvement of the Harbor at Charleston, S. C.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, cor. Houston and Greene Streets, NEW YORK, July 29, 1878.

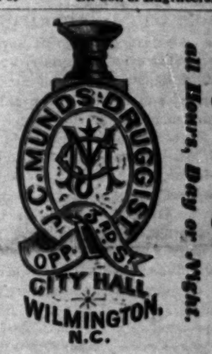
SEALED PROPOSALS, for the construction of a Jetty in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C., will be received at this office, until noon of August 29, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and all necessary information can be had on application at this office, or to Capt. James C. Post Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

G. A. GILLMORE, Lt. Col. of Engineers.

aug 4 6t

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.



Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 21 tf

BE YOUR OWN LAND LORD.

BUILDING LOTS, ALSO HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE

At $50, $75, $100, $200 and $300 each, on the instalment plan,

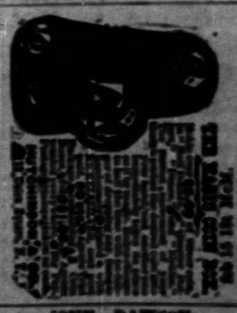
On Castle, Church, Nun, Ann, Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Gwynn, Rankin, Front, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eight, Ninth, Wood, Charlotte, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth streets.

Terms accommodating.

Money loaned to those wishing to build.

Apply to JAMES WILSON, or DAN. O'CONNOR.

apl 19-tf.



JOHN DAWSON,

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

HAS THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE CITY, and LOW PRICES. He says he will at one old HARDWARE HOUSE of JOHN DAWSON, 10 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 31 1y

WANTED.

LOOK YOU NO MEN can get employment for an ENERGETIC man who will travel [illegible] Apply at once to [illegible]

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1878

Not a single Democrat voted the Greenback ticket in Pender county. Take warning Republicans.

Mr. Walker run as an independent Greenbacker for sheriff of Pender county against the nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties. A great many Democrats pledged themselves to vote for him, but on the day of election every Democrat went back to his party, and all the votes that he, Walker, got, were Republicans. He got enough of those to defeat the Republican nominee and cause the Democratic nominee to be elected. We hope our friends will see what the Greenback party amounts to, from their action as above described.

General Butler does not seem to be getting on very brilliantly in Massachusetts. To get a majority vote in that state requires something more than "the roughs," to whom the General at first appealed through Dennis Kearney. No man can carry Massachusetts unless he is supported by a large element of the wealth, respectability and uprightness of the state, because it takes a large amount of that class to make up a majority in any combination, "the roughs" being in the minority. To the average Massachusetts voter it must have seemed an absurd spectacle when that blackguard and ass, Kearney, was vouching within the walls of Fanuil Hall for a citizen as great as General Butler. The Bay State has a certain pride in any citizen of any party who is possessed of such vast intellectual calibre, and who has achieved such a career as Butler, and they do not like to see a man whom they have learned to respect, with his garments spattered by the mud of the lowest grades of political wrangling. If the General is elected at all in that state he must change his base, and appeal to a better class than the Kearneys.

HON. ALLAN G. THURMAN.

It is not strange that great surprise is manifested over the country at the speech of Senator Thurman in Ohio. The speech was carefully prepared and heralded many days before its delivery as a sort of first gun in the Ohio canvass. Mr. Thurman has hitherto been regarded as at least moderately safe on the subject of the national finances, while the Democratic party of Ohio have put out a platform filled with those financial errors which characterize the inflation policy. Mr. Thurman takes occasion early in his speech to describe the policy of the Ohio platform as a proposed substitution of national greenbacks for the present $320,000,000 of national bank notes. And he declares: "I have advocated its principles heretofore, and I shall continue to advocate them. * * * I confidently defy my critics, one and all, to name any vote that I have given during the nine years that I have sat in the Senate that was inconsistent with those principles."

It will be seen that his language is broad enough to cover entirely the pestiferous doctrines of the Ohio Democratic platform.

The explanation of this bold declaration of the Senator is that he is an avowed candidate for the nomination to the Presidency in 1880. Mr. Hendricks having made a speech in Indiana of like tenor, which was assented to and endorsed by Mr. Voorhees, and a general disposition having appeared among the Democrats of several of the western states looking towards the most ultra theories of the inflationists, Mr. Thurman "took time by the forelock" and out-bid all of them for the Presidency.

Mr. Thurman knows well enough that the issue of greenbacks as they were originally issued in the emergencies of the war, was considered a very doubtful proceeding, and that it was resorted to under very doubtful authority, if any, in the Constitution, under the pressure of the necessities of war. He knows also that the act was once declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and that it was subsequently only affirmed to be constitutional by that tribunal by one majority. He knows as well as anybody the shock which would be given to our national credit and the embarrassments which would be superinduced upon the management of the national finances by the sudden influx upon the market of more than $320,000,000 of bonds, now the basis of the circulation of the national banks. But he easily overcomes all objections in his eagerness to bid for the Democratic nomination of 1880, and even endorses that part of the Ohio platform which provides no mode by which to redeem this proposed enormous new issue of greenbacks.

The old boast of the Democrats, that they were strict constructionists of the Constitution, would vanish under such proceeding as we have recounted. They were so scrupulously strict constructionists at the breaking out of the war that Mr. Buchanan, then President, declared that the federal government had no power to coerce a revolting state. Now, under the inspiration of this modern heresy of issuing unlimited public credits, a leading Democratic statesman defies alike old Democratic principles and the Constitution itself.

NUMBER OF UNEMPOYED LABORERS AND MECHANICS.

The Massachusetts "Bureau of Statistics and Labor" have made an elaborate investigation into the conditions of labor, and the causes of those conditions, and reported thereon. By this report, which is careful and authentic and to be relived upon in its facts and deductions, it will be seen that the whole number of unemployed in the United States is only 570,000 instead of 3,000,000 as asserted by those who are declaiming about the hard times, and the sufferings of the producing classes. We quote from the report:

We have considerately studied most of the theories advanced for hard times, but have been entirely unable to formulate the causes alleged. If any one is prominent, it is to be found in exaggerated personal credit; and, as a corollary of this, exaggerated statements of the ills that are upon us lie at the foundation of whatever of Communism there is in this country. Communism always thrives upon reckless and exaggerated statements as to the reality. So, when through business failures, which force readjustments of values, individuals of our nation, to a large extent, have extricated themselves from the business chaos to which their own inflation has carried them, then will come general prosperity. This state of affairs is coming; and the assertion is made, not alone upon the recent investigation in this state, but as the result of personal inquiries and observations made during the home canvass, in nearly all the New England states, all the Middle states, the Southern Atlantic states except Florida, and in the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and from extensive inquiries of travellers from the west and southwest. No region but from it come reports of business revival—slow, as we have said, but sure recuperation; and it is right the people should know the facts. The state cannot enforce prosperity.

This is a national question; and from the statement of the unemployed in Massachusetts, we are able to make a most careful estimate for the whole country, although, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts has a greater proportion of unemployed than any other state, because her industries are so largely artificial. On the basis given, the unemployed in the whole United States reaches 570,000—a number too vast altogether, but small compared with 3,000,000. The absurdity of the 3,000,000 statement is readily seen when it is known that there are but about 10,000,000 people in the country engaged in productive industries.

The Helena (Ark.) *World*, a Bourbon journal, holds the following language in relation to the military bull-dozing that is now going on in that state to overcome the acknowledged Republican majority:

Helena should furnish to the righteous movements of the Democracy now going on at least four companies of cavalry and the battery of artillery which is proposed. The countrymen, old and young, are immersed in the matter, and they are already beginning to ask, why should the city people stay back and leave the work to us? Surely they are equally interested.

The Arkansas *Staatszeitung* says: "This paragraph can only mean that the Democrats mean to carry the country by force."

Attorney General Youmans, of South Carolina, stopped in Washington long enough to assure President Hayes that the people of his state have no intention or desire to resist the authority of the General Government. He is mistaken. The desire to resist is apparent; it is only the good opportunity to successfully do so that is lacking. We say mistaken, because it is a mild and parliamentary term. But when a man talks one thing and acts another there is a more positive and fitting term, When the people of South Carolina and the south generally cease teaching secession, nullification and state rights, in their public and private schools, it will be time to begin talking about a recognition of the authority of the General Government in that section.

The most presumptuous feature of the present political situation is the false and transparent assumption by the Democracy of friendship for the laboring classes. The record of that party during its long supremacy in the Government proves that it was and is inherently the party of aristocracy and tyrannical abuse of the so called lower classes. With slavery as its corner stone, it could have been nothing else, and and it is to its old traditions to-day. Its leaders are the same old pro-slavery tyrants who led the south into secession and embroiled the country into civil war, from which acts have followed all the discomfort, the paralysis of business, and the high rates of taxation which are the chief grounds of complaint among the workingmen.

Potter's committee, unlike the customs of old, reserved the worst of the wine to the last of the feast. Leete turns out to be the worst pill in the box"—the prince of egotists, scalawags and romancers. It is seldom that human enterprise and vigilance have ever raked together and pumped out as many unclean casks in the same time as have been emptied, to the disgust of the public, by the Potter investigation.

A London mechanic has been sent to prison for a month for striking a lord on his aristocratic nose.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE SOUTH.

Read what the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has to say about the southern canvass:

There are, in many of the southern states, premonitory symptoms of a spirited political campaign this fall. The Republicans and other opponents of the Democratic party seem inclined to make a determined fight, even though the circumstances and condition of things are discouraging. People in the north rejoice that such is the case, and see in the pluck and spirit of the Republicans promises of victories that will make the next House of Representatives Republican. But do these people realize what a spirited campaign on the part of southern Republicans means? Do they comprehend that a political campaign in the south is so different from one in the north that it must be measured by a different standard?

In the northern states a campaign is conducted on a principle that recognizes the liberty and independence of the individual voter. He may listen when he pleases, read what he chooses, and go to mass meetings or not, as he wills. No Democrat can compel a Republican to listen to a Democrat speech, and no Republican can prevent another Republican from listening to a Democratic orator, or from reading a Democratic paper. No Republican speaker would think for a moment of intruding himself or his views on a Democratic meeting. Much as he might desire to reach Democratic votes, he would understand that his right to force his views on a meeting called to hear another speaker would not be recognized. He may attend a Democratic meeting, but he must not speak unless invited. This is a clearly recognized law of political etiquette, and so firmly fixed is it in the minds of the people that it is never violated.

The voter may go either to Democratic or Republican meetings, or to neither. The voters of a district may arrange a meeting at which speakers of both parties may be heard, but the arrangement in every case rests with the voters and not with the speakers. A Democratic speaker who insisted on speaking at a Republican gathering would be arrested for disturbing a public meeting, and would be punished accordingly. Both parties understand that their hope of success lies in inducing people to vote a cerway, and that there are in the machinery of political campaigns no appliances to coerce. Hence we have monster political meetings without disturbance, and great demonstrations and parades without conflicts. A party in the minority, like the Democrats in Iowa, is as free in its campaign manouvers as the majority, and its meetings are no more subject to surveillance or interruption.

Under such conditions and circumstances, campaign work counts for all it is worth. But in many of the southern states the circumstances and conditions are entirely different. The Democrats do not recognize the right of Republicans to hold separate meetings. In South Carolina, Wade Hampton's organ advises Democratic speakers that it is their duty to go to Radical meetings and insist on being heard. The rights of the Democrats to do this is one of the Democratic principles of campaign work, and the plan of operation has been made very familiar to northern readers. The Democrats armed, mounted, and organized in regularly officered companies, ride up to a Republican meeting and proceed to annoy and interupt the speakers. They then insist that a Democratic speaker be heard. If the people sit quietly and listen all goes well, and the cavalry companies ride away to another meeting. But if the Republicans demur to such a proceeding there is a conflict, in which the rifle companies come off victorious, and throw the blame for the several cold blooded murders on the Republicans who wouldn't listen to a Democratic speaker.

This the method of conducting a political campaign in South Carolina and other southern states. The intellect of the average Democrat in the south cannot grasp any method which does not have in it the element of coercion—which does not recognize his right to think as he pleases, and to make his neighbor agree with him. The cogniery of the campaign is not arguments, but includes the elements of proscription, intimidation, and coercion, and the lordly brutes who ride to political meetings as soldiers ride to battle have no larger idea of individual rights and common fairness than a Sioux Indian.

The condition of affairs in the states where this principle of coercion is a recognized element in political campaigns was bad enough when the presence of United States troops gave Republicans encouragement to stand up for their rights. But now that these states have been turned over to turbulent and arrogant partisans, desperate in their determination to rule and to maintain advantages gained through concession and mistaken policy, what can we expect? If the Republicans under such conditions and circumstances, make a spirited campaign, they will certainly deserve great praise. Whatever success they achieve, to be fully appreciated, must be considered in connection with the difficulties under which they work.

The Christianization of Asia.

We publish the following for the information of our readers:

Asia is the largest among the divisions of the earth, and it was once the cradle of Christianity, yet its religious history causes to the Christian more sorrow than joy. Western Asia belonged after the reign of Constantine, for several centuries, among the Christian countries; but Europe soon outran Asia in the adoption of Christianity, and as the banner bearer of both Christianity and civilization began to fill the most brilliant pages of the world's history. In Asia Christianity made but little headway beyond the borders of the Eastern Roman empire. It flourished for a short time in Persia, but soon succumbed to the rising power of Mohammedanism. Some outposts were established even in China and India, and probably at a very early period; but they were disconnected from the remainder of the Christian world, and either perished or barely maintained themselves as small oases in pagan lands. The Church of Western Asia was sadly desolated by the Saracens, and finally wrecked by the Turks. A few fragments, the largest of which is the Armenian Church, have preserved an unbroken existence until the present time.

While Christianity has raised Europe, and subsequently America and Australia to the pinicle of civilization, the millions of Asia have been under the sway of Mohamedanism, Buddhism, and a number of other non-Christian systems of religion. The work they have accomplished during the last thousand years is open for comparison with the results of Christianity, and the verdict of history is no longer doubtful. A large portion of Asia, through utter exhaustion and incapacity for self government, has passed from native rule under that of Christian powers of Europe; China and Japan acknowledge and try to profit by the superiority of Christian civilization.—The weakness of Turkey compared with the great powers of the Christian world has long been admitted by all parties in civilized countries, except some politicians; but it has up to the present time been admitted by all parties in civilized countries, except some scheming politicians, but it has up to the present time been stubbornly and defiantly disputed by the Mohammedans, and not only by those of Turkey, but throughout the interior of Asia. One of the most important effects of the late Eastern war will be the enlightenment which it cannot help to spread gradually in the minds of all Mohammedans as to the weakness of that Muhammedan power which they had considered as the peer, or even the the surverior, of the Christian states.—Asia has long lain prostrate at the feet of Russia and England. After the late Eastern war this dependency will not only will not only be strengthened, but it will become much more widely known than has been hitherto the case.

Asia is to-day virtually ruled by Christian governments. In fact, more than one half of its entire area has already been annexed to the dominion of Christian states. The total area of Asia is estimated at about 17,300,000 square miles; of this Russia alone controls about 6,500,000; England 1,600,000; and other European powers nearly 1,000,000; making a total of about 9,000,000 square miles. Of the 800,000,000 Asiatics, more than 280,000,000 are living under Christian governments. Hardly a year is passing which does not enlarge the territory of the Christian States; and if Russia and England, instead of being mutually jealous of each other's influence, should wish to come to an understanding about a partition of Asia, which power could think of offering any successful resistance to the execution of snch a partition? Certainly none of the Asiatic powers.

While England, Russia, the Netherlands, France, and other Christian governments have subjected large countries of Asia to their rule, they have abstained from forcing their religion upon the conquered nations. Yet they have often been indifferent, and sometimes even hostile, to the efforts of the missionaries to give to the conquered natives a share in the religious power to which the conquerors owed their greatness. This period has now passed away. So far as the rule of the Christian governments extends, the Christian missionary is protected in the preaching of the Gospel. It can be added to the honor of the Christian governments that none goes farther and that no coercion is used to extend the Christian Church. They confine themselves to the protection of the missionary, to the establishment of schools, to the diffusion of education, and so far, as lies in their power, to the introduction of all those "modern improvements" for which we are indebted to Christian civilization.

If we look upon the numbers of Asiatic Christians, this effect of Christian rule in behalf of the propagation of Christianity has appeared to many to be but small and insignificant. In Asiatic Russia the growth of the Eastern Church naturally keeps pace with the advance of Russian rule; still it controls as yet a population of nearly 6,000,000 or about one half of the total population. In Turkey, Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians, Jacobites, and other Christians may number about 3,000,000. Persia has some 50,000 Nestorians and Armenians, and India several hundred thousand Christians of St. Thomas. The Church of Rome has fully incorporated among her members the bulk of the population in the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, and in the old possessions of France, amounting in the aggregate to at least four and a half million persons. She claims in the British dominion a population of about 1,300,000; and in one of the brightest pages in her missionary history that out of long and bloody persecutions she has been able to save in China a population of nearly 500,000, and in the empire of Anam about 400,000. Even in Japan, where the last vestiges of Roman Christianity were to have been rooted out, the descendants of the former converts have recently begun to rally around the altars of Rome. The missionaries claim 30,000 as being again in full communion with the Church, and estimate the number of those in whom religious meetings and the practice of religious rites have maintained some kind of traditional connection with the missions of the sixteenth century at more than 100,000. In Turkey, one entire tribe, the Maronites, and fragments of the various Eastern communions, have been induced to acknowledge the supremacy of the pope. The Roman Church now numbers a population of about 200,000 persons; and while she receives from time to time new accessions, she has recently lost a portion of the united Armenians and the Chaldean Church. The Anglican Church has established dioceses in all parts of the English dominions, in China, Japan, and Palestine. She is reaping in many places a rich harvest, and is at present witnessing in Tinnevelly on of the most remarkable triumphs of Christian missions in modern times. Baptists, Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and other Protestant missionaries are zealously cooperating in all parts of Asia for the overthrow of paganism and the planting of Christian congregations. The aggregate population connected with the Russian, Armenian, and other Eastern Churches may be estimated at 9,500,000, that connected with the Church of Rome at 7,000,000 that connected with other Christian communions at 500,000; the total Christian population of Asia therefore at about 17,000,000, in a total population of 800,000,000.

If this appears as a small beginning, it should be remembered that already the progress during the last years has been rapid, and that many signs indicate the probability of a much more rapid progress in the future. In Asiatic Russia the Eastern Church grows very rapidly, not only in consequence of the progressing absorption of many of the small tribes by the Russians, India, which undergoes a radical transformation in consequence of the general diffusion of popular education, and where English has already become the family language of more than seven millions, seems to be on the eve of a grand movement of entire districts and tribes toward Christianity. In Asiatic Turkey the introduction of a reformatory administration will naturally open to the superior intelligence of the native Christians—especially of the Greeks, in whose hand is the commerce and who already enjoy a rapidly extending preponderance all along the coast—a more influential position. These are only a few among a great many indications that a great and sudden change in the religious aspect of Asia may be near at hand. Much, we think, will depend on the future relations between Russia and England; an alliance, or even a friendly understanding, between the two great powers of Christendom would greatly promote, while the continuance of hostile sentiments would considerably retard, the triumph of Christianity in Asia.

It is the opinion of the leading Democratic organ that the Republicans ought not to complain of Democratic frauds by Returning Boards because they have themselves been accused by the Democrats of cheating by the same means. The plea is more impudent than ingenuous. One would suppose that the fairer way of putting the case would be that the Democrats ought to be especially ashamed of using an instrument of fraud alleged to belong solely to Republicans. However that may be, no like retort can be made regarding the way in which the Republican vote has been surpressed in the Black Belt in Alabama, as described by our Huntsville correspondent this morning. In this instance, the methods employed are the time honored and peculiarly Democratic ones which have been in vogue ever since the negro had, or ought to have had, a vote. Theoretically the rights of the negro or the white Republican are admitted; practically they are denied him. Wrenching the technicalities of the law to serve their own ends, the Democrats prevent Republicans from using the right which the language of the law confers on them. In any Western State such an abuse would be regarded as monstrous, but, as the old French proverb has it, "the absent are always in the wrong," and the facts regarding Alabama Republicans may not be considered worth the attention of their more fortunate Northern brothers. Why should we cast a shadow on the placid faith in the complete conciliation of the South for such a trifle as the robbery of a few thousand black men's votes? *N. Y. Times.*

The Democrats, as a party, opposed the original issue of the greenback, because it was then needed as war money with which to carry on the war for the suppression of the rebellion. They had much to say about hard money then, and there was a great deal of the Old Hickory spirit in their pretentious devotion to the integrity of the Government, and the purity of its financial policy. Now these same men are in love with paper currency, and are trying to prove that the Republican party is the greatest enemy of the greenback. But the people will remember that the paper currency which has proved so convenient and useful that it has become a fixed thing in our governmental system, was originated by the Republican party over the protests and earnest opposition of the Democracy.—*National Republican.*

Noyes, the ex-president of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, has at last been sent to the Trenton State Prison. The last effort to obtain a pardon from Governor McClellan was by his daughter, and the interview is described as having been exceedingly affecting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WANTED—A few county orders. Apply to June 15 W. P. CANADAY.

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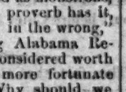

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S. G. WORTHINGTON'S,
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If any man insults your common sense by offering a first-class 7 Stop Organ for $65, "shoot him on the spot." All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $100 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ with Four Sets Reeds and Two Stops, in Elegant New Style Case with Illuminated Panels.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—Special Offer to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranted for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—Other new styles just out.—Illustrated catalogues free.—Address LUNDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturers Wholesale Agents for the South. 4t

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All the delicacies of the season always on hand.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

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I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN WILLIAM E. SPRINGER an interest in my HARDWARE BUSINESS. The style of the firm will hereafter be JOHN DAWSON & CO.
JOHN DAWSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21, 1878—feb 1-1m

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TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
BEEF,
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CALL AT
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On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets.
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I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work. RICHARD WATERS.
feb 1 tf

TO THE HOMELESS.

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AN 8 Room House and Lot, 60 feet front by 185 feet deep, on 3d between Hanover and Brunswick streets.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

A L80 a Six Room House next to and adjoining the above, in good condition.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

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HOUSE and Lot on Brunswick between 6th and 7th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Queen between 10th and 11th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th adjoining the above.

HOUSE and Lot on Church between 5th and 6th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Dudley between 9th and 10th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 11th between Church and Castle streets.

I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUITE PEOPLE.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND IN EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT corner of 5th and Mulberry streets—66x132 feet—one of the finest in the city.

LOT on Front street near Wooster—28x79½ feet.

LOT on Brunswick between 2nd and 3d streets—61x99 feet.

LOT next to and adjoining the above—61x99 feet.

THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad depot, and within two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

FIFTY LOTS.

FIFTY Splendid Building Lots on Market and 17th streets, in the very prettiest part of Wilmington.

GOOD FARMING LAND.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A Small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on time that will suit purchasers. HOUSE on Third street in Philadelphia, a house for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy while you can. The rent you pay will buy you a home in a year or two, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.
W. P. CANADAY.
(Jan 8.) On Princess st., bet. Front and 2d.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, 21 FEET by 40, with kitchen attached, near Brown's Wharf. Cheap for cash.
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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1878.

The Situation in North Carolina

As near as we can ascertain from reliable source, the late election in North Carolina has given quite a severe shake up to the Bourbon organization. There is much more significance in the returns than appears on the face as they are reported. An outsider, reading that the Democratic judicial ticket, the only general state ticket in the field, was elected without opposition, and that the Bourbons have more than 100 out of the 170 members of the two branches of the General Assembly, would conclude that the opposition had made but a small showing. But when the returns for the first, third, and fourth Congressional districts are examined, it is found that in each of them the Democratic vote is in the minority as against the Republicans, Independents, Greenbackers, and Nationals. When it is remembered that in the first district in 1876, Yeates, Democrat, was elected by 1,109 majority; in the third district, Waddell, Democrat, by 1,728 majority, and in the fourth district, Davis, Democrat, by 1,628 majority, we begin to comprehend what has occurred. The returns of the fifth district (Scales') are not before us; but undoubtedly something like what has occurred in the districts mentioned has happened to them only in a less extent.

It is admitted that calculations upon the coming Congressional elections cannot be based entirely upon the results of the miscellaneous opposition to the Bourbon vote shown in this late voting, but it may be inferred plainly that the same cause exists, and will probably continue to exist, which have produced this extraordinary result. It is perfectly well known that there is a great deal of latent hostility to Yeates among the Democrats of the first district, and a very bitter feeling in the third district against Waddell among the Democrats. Anybody who knows the condition of that district would not deny that if Stedman, who was announced as a candidate, had not withdrawn, he would have run very close upon Waddell. The situation in the fourth (Raleigh) district is very curious and amusing. The Hon. Josiah Turner, formerly editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, hitherto a most violent Democratic partisan, has been elected as an Independent from the county of Orange to the lower house of the Legislature, getting more than 800 Democratic votes, and nearly every Republican vote *in the county*. When it is remembered that the Bourbon majority in the fourth district never has exceeded 1,700, it will be seen that Turner will be likely to be elected if he can hold his Orange vote and the Republican vote of the district. He has already announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress.

There will be no end of attempts on the part of the Bourbons to carry those districts by the application of the party lash, by compromise, by concession, and adjustments. If the dissatisfaction among the Democrats shall prove strong enough to resist the discipline of the party, and these irregular demonstrations continue and increase, there is no calculating what up-heavings and confusion may occur in other districts than those mentioned.

Not the least part of the drama in North Carolina will be the wrangle for the United States Senatorship. As the situation is at present, if all the Democratic members of the Legislature were to assemble in caucus, more than two-thirds of them would vote for Vance, leaving Merrimon, probably, in the vicinity of thirty votes. Of course if those who voted for Merrimon subsmitted to the decision of the caucus Vance would be elected without difficulty. If Merrimon's friends should bolt, as they did in 1872, and the sixty or seventy Republicans and Independents should vote for a candidate of their own, there would be no election as long as that condition of things existed. Vance could only be elected by the capitulation of the Merrimon men, and Merrimon could not be elected but by the solid votes of the Republicans, Independents, &c. If it were an unincumbered question as between Vance and Merrimon, or Vance and any other Democrat, undoubtedly Vance would be elected. Unfortunately Merrimon does not appear without prejudices against him either before the Democrats or Republicans. When he bolted in 1872 he offended grievously almost the solid body of the Democrats. Totally misconceiving the situation as related to himself, not comprehending at all his opportunity to become the leader of a new combination by moving over toward the Republicans, who had given him four times as many votes as the Democrats, with whatever following he had, he became a most servile sycophant to those whom he had mortally offended, while he took nearly every opportunity which offered to offend those Republicans who were instrumental in his election. The result is that the Republicans and Independents will probably vote sullenly and solidly for some candidate of their own, leaving the Democrats to find their way out of their difficulties alone. After his course in the Senate, the Republicans could not aid in his election a second time consistently with their self respect. And if the Republicans do not go miraculously to Merrimon's rescue he will probably find himself not exactly a "man without a country," but certainly a politician without a following.—*National Republican.*

Dr. Tracy says that when a man is hanged "he first becomes insensible, while accompanying pleasurable feelings, from cerebral congestion, and then is choked to death while unconscious."

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. FUTRELL.

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Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism; and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 1y R

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250 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES,

Call on or order direct from

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A GOOD WHARF between Mulberry and Walnut streets, to rent for a term of years, by

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$12 a day at home. Agents Wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. may 2 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

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NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

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Live Book and Music Store.

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HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

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Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month, $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars ALWAYS ON HAND AT

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We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

jan 18- COBB BROS., Proprietors.

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The Weekly Republic.

WILL be published during the Centennial Exposition, at Washington, D. C., and will contribute to circulate sound Republican doctrine and reliable information. Terms cash. June 9

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In Original Sealed Packages.

EVERY GRAIN OUR OWN GROWTH.

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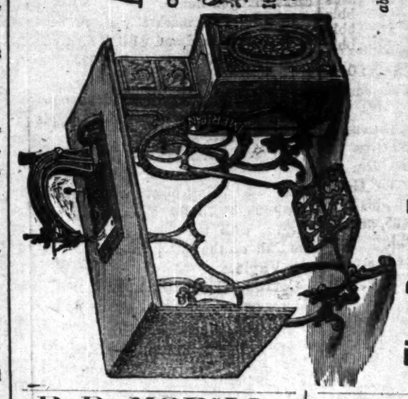

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WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

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Work as low as any in the city.

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AN INDEPENDET FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.

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oct 12 W. M. TERRY, Editor and Proprietor.

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$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either six, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 31—3m

1824 SEND FOR 1878

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apl 28-1y

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IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to the interests of Wilmington and and the State of North Carolina, as well as

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

CINCINNATI PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration believing that is the only true way to build up our good old State.

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We shall give the latest

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We will thank our friends to send us all the news they have for publication.

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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of the best classes of the community, without regard to politics.

The news of the day will be carefully collected and given in such form as to keep the reader fully posted in every particular.

Mr. J. C. L. HARRIS has editorial control of

THE REGISTER,

and every subject of interest and importance will receive attention from his pen.

ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS,

Not being the organ of any man or men, THE REGISTER expects nor desires any support other than such as it may merit as a public Journal. Its publication is purely a business enterprise, and will be conducted strictly upon business principles.

THE REGISTER,

will be issued Semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the Weekly on every Tuesday.

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Semi-Weekly, single copy, one year.	$3.00
" " six months,	2.00
" ten copies, one year each,	2.50
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W. M. BROWN,

may 17. Publisher and Proprietor.

RAIL ROADS.

Carolina Central Rail way Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 29th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:40 P. M. " Charlotte at 5:30 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 7:20 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:15 P. M. " Wilmington at 7:45 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY FREIGHT & ACCOM'D TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington 5:30 A. M., and Charlotte 7:25 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Laurinburg 4:00 A. M. going East, and 6:00 A. M. going West, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte.....8:35 A. M. Arrive at Shelby.....10:30 A. M.

No. 4. Leave Shelby.....12:45 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte.....5:00 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run Daily except Sunday.

Passengers for Raleigh leave Wilmington 5:30 P. M., and Charlotte at 7:20 P. M., make close connection at Hamlet, arriving at Raleigh at 8:45 A. M.

Passengers for Statesville and Western N. C. R. R. by No. 1 Train arrive at Statesville next morning at 9:35; arrive "Head of Western Road" at 3:20 P. M., and Asheville same evening.

V. Q. JOHNSON,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

may 19 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday March 7th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....9:05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3:10 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.....12:45 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at.....7:05 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily except Sunday

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at.....10 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....3:5 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at.....10:10 A. M

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

A. POPE, G. P. A.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

march 7—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN— (Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington.....10 41 A M
Arrive at Florence.....3 17 P M
Leave Florence.....1 30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6 05 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....7 34 P M
Leave Florence.....11 30 P M
Arrive at Columbia.....2 05 A M
Leave Columbia.....2 30 A M
Leave Florence.....4 10 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....8 40 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....11 00 A M
Leave at Florence.....7 00 P M
Arrive at Columbia.....3 10 A M
Leave Columbia.....12 15 A M
Leave Florence.....9 00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....4 00 P M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

A. POPE, G. P. A.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

nov 11—tf.

When Charles II, the "Merry Monarch" of England, was stricken with his last disease, his physicians administered a salt, distilled from dead men's skulls. In our age educated physicians use DR. HARTER'S FAMILY MEDICINES. (2t)

Ellentown, S. C., May 24th, 1875.

Dr. Harter, Dear Sir:

I used your IRON TONIC to a considerable extent in my practice last Fall, and was well pleased with its effects. It produces more satisfactory results in my hands than any preparation of bark and iron I have ever used.

(2t) S. G. MADLEY, M. D.

Probably no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer! We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it *the best Hair Dressing in the world.* It stands unrivalled. Those who are affected with diseases of the scalp accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invaluable remedy. When the hair is inclined to fall off, a moderate use of the Renewer will strengthen the roots of the hair, and preserve it, and if it exhibits a tendency to turn gray it will restore the natural color.—*Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.* (2t)

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

The South Carolina trouble in regard to the revenue officers under arrest in that state is in a fair way of settlement. The officers have been submitted to the jurisdiction of the federal courts, notwithstanding the heated opposition of the recalcitrant hotspurs, and Chief Justice Waite will, on habeas corpus proceedings, try the question of relative jurisdition in a circuit court of the United States, to be held in South Carolina on the 1st of September. Judges Bond and Ryan, U. S. circuit and district judges, will sit with him. The question to be decided is whether the jurisdiction of the federal or state court attaches for the trial of the revenue officers, who, it will be remembered, killed a man engaged in illicit distilling. It is understood that both the United States and the state of South Carolina will employ able counsel to conduct the respective sides of the case. The decision will also reach the case of Carter, the timber agent of the government, who has been arrested by the state authorities in Mississippi on charges of trespassing and conspiracy, the people down in that state having a singular idea that the United States government has no right to protect the timber on its public lands, and have arrested Carter for doing so on the ridiculous charge of trespass. At last accounts Carter was still in custody, and the yellow feyer gaining on him. We are of the opinion that Judge Waite's decision will put an end to this thing of arresting and imprisoning United States officials by state processes. —*St. Louis Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felone, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

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oct 12—6m Hubbard Square, N Y.

Our Churches To-Day.

St James' church, corner Market and Third streets. Rev Dr A A Watson, Rector. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Evening Prayer at 6 p m.

St John's church, corner of Third and Red Cross streets. Rev George Patterson Rector. Celebration of Holy Eucharist at 7½ a m; Morning Prayer at 11 a m; Evening Prayer at 6 p m; Sunday school at 5 p m.

St Paul's (Episcopal) church, corner of Fourth and Orange streets. Rev T M Ambler, Rector. Services at 11 a m. and 8 p m. Sunday school at 4 p m.

St Paul's Evang. Lutheran church, corner of 6th and Market streets, Rev G D Bernheim, D D, pastor.

German service at 11 a m.

English service at 8 p m.

Sunday school at 5 p m; Weekly lecture on Wednesday at 8 p m.

St Thomas' Catholic church, on Dock between Second and Third streets. Mark S Gross, pastor; P Moore Assistant. Morning service at 7 and 10:30 a m; Evening service at 5 p m; Daily morning service at 7 a m; Sunday school 9½ a m.

First Baptist church, corner of Market and Fifth streets. Rev James B Taylor pastor. Sunday school at 9½ a m. Services at 11 a m, and 8 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p m; Church prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p m; Brooklyn Mission Sunday school at 4 p m.

Second Baptist church, on 6th between Church and Castle streets. Preaching at 11 a m, and 8 p m, by Bro J P King; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Regular prayer meeting at 8 p m Tuesday evening.

Fifth Street M E church, on 5th between Nun and Church streets. Rev B R Hall, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9½ a m; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p m; Young men's prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p m.

Front Street M E church, corner of Front and Walnut streets, Rev E A Yates, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 5 p m; Young men's society Tuesday evening at 8 p m; and regular prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 p m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Orange streets. Rev Dr J R Wilson, pastor. Services at 11 a m, and 6 p m; Sunday school at 5 p m; Lecture Thursday evening at 8 p m: Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 8 p m.

Second Presbyterian church corner of Fourth and Campbell streets. Rev C M Payne, pastor. Service at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 3 p m; Meeting for prayer at the pastor's study, Monday at 8 p m; Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

Seamen's Bethel, on Dock, between Water and Front streets, Rev J B Craig, chaplain. Services at 5 p m.

First Free Will Baptist church, corner of Bladen and 7th streets. Rev S B Foy, pastor. Service at 11 a m, and 3 p m, and 8 p m. Prayer meeting at 8 p m every Friday.

St Stephen's A M E church, Rev J G Fry, pastor. Services at 11 a m, 3 p m and 8 p m; official meeting on Tuesday at 8 p m; preaching on Wednesday at 8 p m; prayer meeting on Friday at 8 p m.

St Mark's Episcopal church, corner of 6th and Mulberry streets. Rev C O Brady, Rector. Services on Sundays at 11 a m, and 5½ p m; Sunday school at St Barnabas at 4½ p m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of 8th and Chestnut streets. Rev D J Sanders, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9 am.

First Baptist church, on Fifth and Campbell streets. Sunday school at 9½ a m; preaching at 10½ a m, 4 p m and 8 p m. Rev F R Howell, pastor.

First Baptist church, corner of Ninth and Red Cross streets. Elder Jerry Patterson, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a m; Preaching at 11 a m; Bible school at 3 p m; Preaching at 8 p m; Young men's prayer meeting every Monday at 8½ p m; A concert of praise every Thursday at 8½ p m.

Trinity Chapel, M E church, 7th and Brunswick streets. Rev A Moore, pastor. Services at 11 a m, 3½ p m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 9 a m.

First Congregational church. Services every Sunday in Memorial Hall, corner of 7th and Nun streets, at 11 a m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 3 p m; Praise and Conference meeting every Wednesday at 8 p m.

Ebenezer Baptist church, on 7th between Orange and Ann streets. W B Banks, pastor. Services at 10½ a m, 3 p m and 8 p m; Sunday school at 12 M.

St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion Church, corner Seventh and Church streets, Rev. G. B. Farrier, pastor. Services 11 a. m., 8 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Liver is King,

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the western continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

The Republican papers in North Carolina, and the places they are published at, are as follows:—

Register, Raleigh; *Carolinian*, Elizabeth City; *Spirit of the South*, Rockingham; *American*, Statesville; *New State*, Greensboro; *Pioneer*, Asheville; *Republican*, Winston; Post, Wilmington.

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WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Aug 19

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market continues firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages. No sales.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 60 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at $2 25@ $2 75 per bbl.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 35 per bbl, with sales of receipts at that price,

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market opened steady the receipts of the day, selling at the following figures; $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the later, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling	9½ "	"
Middling	10 "	"
Good Middling	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	55 bales
Spirits turpentine	127 casks
Rosin	612 bbls
Tar,	195 bbls
Crude turpentine	315 bbls

Aug 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was firm at 28 cts per gallon for country packages, with sale reported of 300 casks at that prices.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 17½ Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 70 bbls Low Pale, $2 00, 75 do Pale at $2 35, and 30 do Extra Pale at $2 75 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, the latter subject to the usual deduction of one-fifth, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article was quiet, with no material change in the quotations; with very small sales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling,	9½ "	"
Middling,	10 "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	155 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	535 casks
Rosin,	1,514 bbls
Tar,	112 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	619 bbls

Aug 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 114 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained withut any reported sales.

TAR—Market for this article is somewhat unsettled, with sales reported at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on Virgin; new Virgin $2 00.

COTTON.—The market for this article was steady Ssales for the day, were at the following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	55 bales
Spirits Turpentine	313 casks
Rosin,	983 bbls
Tar,	160 bbls
Crude Turpentine	302 bbls

Aug. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 28 cents per gallon for country packages with sales of 225 casks at that price, and 60 do city distilled at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, $1 40 for Good Strained. We hear of no sales.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with no sales. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8½	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10½	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	234 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	146 casks.
Rosin,	1,328 bbls.
Tar,	258 "
Crude turpentine.	608 "

Aug. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages. Also sales of 75 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, $1 20 for Good Strained. We can hear of no sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 18 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling	10½	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	49 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	152 casks
Rosin,	727 bbls
Tar,	99 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	306 bbls

Aug. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, at wich price 75 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained and $1 32½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and closed somewhat easier at yesterday's quotations. We hear of sales of 20 bales as follows:—5 bales at 8½ cts, 5 do at 9 cts, 9 do at 9½ cts, 1 do 9½ cts per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½ "	"
Low Middling,	9½ "	"
Middling,	9½ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	140 bales
Spirits Turpentine	68 casks
Rosin,	1,606 bbls
Tar,	194 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	408 bbls

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., April 8th, 1878.

Cotton in yard, bales	3,275
" afloat,	2,955—6,230
Spirits Turpt, in yrd cks.	6,742
" "	1,100—7,842
Rosin in yard, bbls.	81,430
" afloat,	1,213—82,643
Tar in yard, bbls,	6,506
" afloat,	153—6,549
Crude Turpt. in yrd, bbls	8,255
" afloat,	000—8 255

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st day of June, 1878, Quarantine will be enforced, as usual, on all vessels from south of the Cape Fear River, and on all vessels having had any kind of sickness during their voyage.

Pilots and all persons concerned will please take notice and bring their vessels to the Quarantine Station for inspection,

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington, N. C

ju 2-3m.]

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE B TAX.

ALL wholesale and retail merchants are hereby notified that a privilege tax was levied by the Legislature of 1876-77, of Five Dollars, (the same levied by county,) in addition to the Schedule taxes proper. Wholesale dealers are also notified that in giving in their purchases the law now compels payment on all purchases, made within the State as well as out of the State, (including timber, lumber, turpentine, spirits turpentine, rosin and naval stores of any kind and cotton.) All hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses are required by law to pay a tax of one-half per cent on the gross receipts. The tax will be due July 1, and payable within the first ten days thereafter, on all purchases since the 1st of January, 1878.

All parties interested in the payment of Schedule B Taxes will save cost by attending to the same at once, as the law will be strictly enforced. Owing to the very small amount collected on the above Schedule for the past several years, and the numerous criticisms upon the returns given in by parties in business, I am prompted to request that you be careful in making up a correct an positive returns, thereby receiving me of the unpleasant duty enjoined upon me of looking over your books and invoices. In this connection it is especially and particularly enjoined upon you that all purchases made by you from, through or by brokers must be included by you in your returns.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Register of Deeds.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. apl 13-1y

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Kentucky	00 @ 21¾
Double Anchor	00 @ 18
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 00
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	10 @ 12½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	8 @ 9
Sides, ₱ lb	9 @ 10
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 14
Sides ₱ lb	00 @ 9¾
Shoulders	00 @ 9¾
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	00 @ 8¾
Shoulders ₱ lb	00 @ 6¾
BEEF—On the hoof	2 @ 2½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	1 75 @ 1 85
New York, each	1 90 @ 2 00
New City, each	1 80 @ 1 90
BEESWAX—₱ lb	25 @ 28
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @ 10 00
Northern	00 @ 14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	15 @ 20
Northern, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	39 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	11 @ 15½
Adamantine, ₱ lb	00 @ 12½
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
₱ lb	13½ @ 14
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	16 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	31 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	19 @ 22½
Laguara, ₱ lb	24½ @ 25½
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	85 @ 9 87½
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	3½ @ 4½
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	00 @ 6¾
Yarn, ₱ bunch	@ 55
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00@20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 00 @ 13 50
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 50
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@8 @
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
Family " ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 10 50
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 8 00
" Family ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 8 75
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 9 50
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	57 00 @82 00
Baugh's Phosphate "	00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer "	50 @65 00
Ground Bone, "	00 @40 00
Bone Meal "	00 @45 00
" Flour, "	00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, "	55,00 @65 00
Combe Mixed Manure "	00 @67 00
Wham's Phosphate "	00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, "	00 @70 00
Berger & Bruiz's Bhos. "	00 @00 00
Phœnix "	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manipulated Guano	00 @ 60
GLUE—₱ lb	9 @ 15
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	77½@ 82½
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	62½@ 64
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	63½@ 69
Oats, ₱ bushel	00 @ 95
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 00 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	04 @ 5
Dry, ₱ lb	10 @ 10½
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15 @ 1 20
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 10
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	75 00 @80 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	00 @ 11½
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 12½
LIME—₱ bbl	1 45 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	18 00 @20 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	00 00 @15 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	14 00 @18 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	18 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	13 00 @16 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	43 @ 45
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	00 @ 48
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	00 @ 29
" " bbls ₱ gal	00 @ 31
Sugar Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	3 00 @ 3 75
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	20 @ 21
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	0 90 @ 1 00
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	0 75 @ 0 90
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	10 00 @10 00
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	15 00 @16 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @18 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 7¾
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	0 00 @ 0 75
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	1 @ 2¼
City ₱ lb	1½@ 2
ROPE—	5 @ 25
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	0 85 @ 0 87½
American, ₱ sack	0 00 @ 85
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	8½@ 00
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10 @ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12½@ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11½@
C— " ₱ lb	10½@
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@ 11¾
Crushed ₱ lb	00 @ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 6½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	4 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	19 00 @ 20 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	11 00 @13 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M	8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	6 50 @ 7 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Unwashed, ₱ lb	38 @ 50

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ₱ cdis	
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	108
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' " "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	62	
W & W R R Bonds 7 pc (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	79	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70	
" " 7 pc	85	
" " old 6 pc	65	
" " new 6 pc (Gold Int)	80	
" " 5 pc	80	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)		
6 pc (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	08	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S R R " (" 25)	15	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bag	0 20@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 00
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 0 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00

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SUPPLEMENT.

STARTLING EXPOSITION
OF
EMOCRATIC DEMAGOGISM,
BY
SENATOR WINDOM,
hairman Senate Committee on Appropriations.

alse Pretenses of the Forty-Fourth Congress.

he Vaunted Democratic "Retrenchment and Reform" a Delusion and a Fraud.

PPROPRIATIONS INCREASED $28,752,265.49.

xpenditures Reduced by Republicans from 1868 to 1876 an Aggregate of $73,-104,131—Average Annual Republican Reductions, $9,138,016.

xpenditures of 1876 Reduced by Republicans Below the Previous Year $14,718,991!

ppropriations This Year Increased Over Last Year $28,752,265.49.

axes Reduced by Republicans From 1868 to 1875 Over $250,000,000.

axes Reduced by the Democratic House from 1875 to 1878, $000,000,000!

The following is the substance of an "interview" tween the Washington correspondent of the New ork *Times* and Senator Windom, of Minnesota, airman of the Senate Committee on Appropria-ons, published in the *Times* of June 6, 1878:

Correspondent—Have you compared the aggregate propriations made by this Congress with those of st year, and, if so, how do they compare?

Senator Windom—Yes, sir; I have carefully ex-mined all the bills since the adjournment. The tal for last year was $143,317,323.92. The total for is year is $172,069,589.41. *The increase this year is, erefore,* **$28,752,265.49.** These aggregates ver all the regular appropriation bills.

Correspondent—Is this increase chargeable to the travagance of this Congress?

Senator Windom—No: it is mainly chargeable to e demagoguism of the Forty-fourth Congress in aking) pretended "savings" for political effect hen they were only creating "deficiencies."

Correspondent—Is it true that no reductions in xpenditures were made until after the Democratic rty got control of the House of Representatives?

Senator Windom—By no means. Expenditures d been on a descending scale almost ever since e war. The finance reports show that in 1868 ey were $229,915,088, and that under the adminis-ation of President Grant they were constantly re-ced, until for the year ending June 30, 1876, they re only $164,857,813; or, after making the proper ductions for that year, for payments made upon Genova award claims and for the Department stages (which latter counted in the nominal ex-nditures, but really took no money from the easury) the expenditures for 1876 were as we ve seen, only $156,810,957. The total reduction expenditures during Grant's administration was erefore $73,104.131, making an annual average re-ction of $9,138,016. The reductions made by the publicans the last year (1876) were $14,718,991.

DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS AND PERFORMANCES IRRECONCILABLE.

Correspondent—How do you reconcile these facts ith Democratic professions of economy?

Senator Windom—Excuse me; I have never un-rtaken the impossible task of reconciling Demo-atic performances with Democratic professions, d certainly shrink from such an effort in this e. I think no one believes that their vaunted nomy is anything but a sham to secure votes. It s well understood by everybody who gave atten-on to the subject that *their boasted reductions in 1876 re effected by denying appropriations indispensable to public service; by postponing necessary public works; repudiating national obligations; by withholding large ms for deficiency bills;* and when all these and other perate expedients were exhausted, the figures emselves were so manipulated that they lost their verbial truthfulness, and became the most men-cious partisans. This sort of deception could be ried on for a year or two with some success, but could have but one result. Already the logic of ents and the imperative necessities of the Govern-nt have exposed the trickery which was then de-unced, and, by compelling an increase of nearly ,000,000, have uncovered the demagogism of 6, by which it was sought to carry the Presiden-l election under pretense of economy and reform.

Correspondent—Have you read the speech of Mr. kins, chairman of the Committee on Appropria-ns of the House of Representatives, published in *Record* of June 28, in which he endeavors to w that there has been no real increase over last r's appropriations, and, in which he charges the ate with "violent opposition" to the "retrench-nt and economy which the House inaugurated," d if so, will you please tell me what you think of

Senator Windom—I have read it. Mr. Atkins had an extremely difficult task to perform, and in its execution he displayed a genius in manipulating figures only equaled by his courage in dealing with the facts which stood in his way. From his predecessors, Messrs. Randall and Holman, his committee had inherited an accumulation of unpaid national obligations, and "postponed appropriations," so imperitive in their character that they could no longer be evaded or delayed. These vast sums thus postponed and withheld by the Forty-fourth Congress were credited to the Democracy as so much money "saved," but the time had come when a portion of them must be provided for, though to meet them would swell the total appropriations to an amount equal to, if not in excess of those made by the last Republican Congress. With an *actual increase* of $28,752,265.48 staring him in the face, the chairman of the House committee still felt it to be his duty as a "reformer," even under such discouraging circumssances, to prove that, after all, this Congress had achieved another "triumph for retrenchment," which said "triumph" would have been still grander if the naughty Senate had not stood in the way.

A DEMOCRATIC "TRIUMPH OF RETRENCHMENT."

Correspondent—Give me an idea of how these "reformers" prove that an actual increase of $28,-752,265.49 is a "triumph for retrenchment."

Senator Windom—It is the simplest process in the world—when you understand it. It is done by counting *in* all the appropriations made by their political opponent, and by counting *out* enough of their own to bring their total below his. By this one simple rule Mr. Atkins is able to commend his own party for economy, and to condemn the last Republican Congress for extravagance.

Correspondent—But how does this rule work when applied to their own party friends in the Forty-fourth Congress?

Senator Windom—I am glad you have called my attention to that, for it enables me to show you one or two specimen curiosities in Democratic "economy."

Perhaps the most striking of these curiosities is their mode of creating and handling "deficiencies." Under the lead of Mr. Randall in 1876, very large arbitrary reductions were made in the appropriations. The heavy reductions which had already been made by the Republicans rendered it impossible to accomplish an honest reduction which would be sufficiently stunning for the party purposes it was designed to serve. They must be made, however, at any cost, for party emergencies demanded it. In making these forced and arbitrary reductions, "deficiencies" were created amounting to many millions of dollars. To meet only a portion of them, the Forty-fifth Congress, during its first year, has been compelled to pass *nine* deficiency bills, aggregating, as stated by Mr. Atkins, $15,534,672.52. Nearly all of these immense "deficiencies" were rendered necessary by the unwarranted reductions made under the lead of Mr. Randall in 1876, and there are many millions more to hear from before we get through with those marvelous feats of economy, performed for political purposes. Mr. Randall and his party took credit for having "saved" the entire amount of that reduction, though it was well known by the initiated that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of it were only postponed for deficiency bills after election. These deficiecies came down on the present Congress, when they could no longer be postponed, and over $15,000,000 of them were appropriated. Then there was a dilemma. How shall the account be stated? To what Democratic Congress shall these many millions be charged? To charge them to 1877 or 1878 would expose the fraudulent pretenses of those years, and to charge them to this Congress would never do. So they were simply counted *out*. Mr. Randall and the party have been credited for the reduction which created them, and Mr. Atkins declines to count the $15,500,000 in his totals. A very convenient way to dispose of so many millions. Thus this huge sum is made the foot-ball between these two economists, and both take credit for saving that amount to the Treasury. If you will glance over Mr. Atkins' statement, you will find several other feats in book-keeping almost equal to this, but they are quite excusable in proving the proposition he had in hand—namely, that *an actual increase of* **$28,752,265.49** *means retrenchment.* Having worried the stubborn and honest figures in vain to induce them to prove that difficult proposition, the chairman of the House committee, evidently not gratified with his success, draws a sigh, and concludes: "Had there been economic accord between the two houses—in other words, had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills, *as reported to the House*—the grand result would have been a still greater 'triumph for retrenchment.'" It must be admitted that an increase of $29,000,000 is not a very brilliant 'triumph for retrenchment;'" but notice the peculiar phraseology by which the failure to make it "still greater" is charged upon the Senate: "Had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills *as reported to the House?*" Now, Mr. Atkins' own figures show that $1,914,636 of the $16,000,000 were added by the House itself to the bills "as reported" by the committee, before they even reached the Senate. I submit that this is hardly fair, even in proving that an *addition* of $29,000,-000 was really a reduction.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CALL "SENATE EXTRAVAGANCE."

Correspondent.—What amount was added by the Senate to the bills as they passed the House, and what was the character of the addition?

Senator Windom.—The total of such additions is $13,925,442. No part of this amount was extravagance, but the whole was in compliance with some obligations of the Government which could not be honorably evaded, or in the line of economical expenditures.

This will very clearly appear by a reference to the items constituting the additions. The following are the amounts added by the Senate to the several bills:

Sundry civil bill	$10,305,442
River and Harbor bill	847,900
Army bill	908,314
Post-Office bill	856,000
Naval bill	200,844
Pension bill	35,000
Military Academy bill	83,446
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	604,766
Consular and Diplomatic	83,700
Total	$13,925,442

Glance at the items which make up these several bills:

Glance at the items which make up these several additions. First:

The Sundry Civil Bill—Total additions		$10,305,442
For public buildings	$1,675,036	
Life-saving service	162,346	
Light-houses, fog-signals, &c	206,000	
Navy-yards, arsenals, repairs of barracks, &c	486,540	
Indemnifying the States for enrolling and equipping militia, &c	250,000	
Deficiencies for Post-office, courts of justice, &c	1,573,964	
Halifax award	5,500,000	
		9,854,886
Sundry small items		450,656
Total		$10,305,442

The above amount for "public buildings" is in the line of economy in various ways: First, the buildings are needed, and if completed would save to the Government an amount in rent greater than the interest on their cost; second, that they can be built very much cheaper now than ever before, and much cheaper than hereafter, when business shall have revived; third, it being in the line of economy to finish them now, another powerful motive is added in the employment it would give to labor. The items for "life-saving service" and "light-houses," &c., are for the encouragement and protection of commerce and for safety to life and property. The items for "navy-yards, arsenals," &c., is rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of this kind of public property by reason of the failure to make the neccesary appropriations to take care of it during the last two years. The $250,000 for "indemnifying the States" was simply in compliance with a law which requires these claims to be paid when audited.

DEFICIENCIES CAUSED BY UNWARRANTED REDUCTIONS.

The large amount of over $1,500,000 for "deficiencies" was necessary because the House has been compelled to pass so many deficiency bills on account of former unwarranted reductions that they were unwilling to make these, and so throw the responsibility on the Senate. About $1,000,000 of these deficiencies were for the Post-Office Department and the Department of Justice. The courts in some States had already been compelled to adjourn for want of funds, and the execution of justice would have been substantially suspended it the Senate had not insisted upon the appropriation. Several branches of the postal service would also have been seriously crippled, or actually suspended, without them. These facts were all understood by the House committee, but because the necessary deficiencies would have swelled their bills to an amount larger than was agreeable or seemed expedient, they declined to insert them, leaving them to be put in by the Senate, for which the Senate was to be charged with extravagance. The other item, $5,500,-000, for payment of the "Halifax award," was necessary to maintain the national honor. Had the Senate not inserted it as an amendment an extra session would have been avoidable. The balance of the amount ($450,556), added for "sundry small items," is made up of many items, such as expenses of foreign intercourse, Paris Expedition, Silver Commission, military roads, bridges, and telegraph lines on the frontier and in the Indian country, investigations of diseases of swine, grasshopper and forestry investigations, publishing records of the rebellion, furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers, &c.

The River and Harbor Bill—Senate additions.....$847,900

The items of the Senate additions are as follows:

Charleston Harbor	$195,000
Cape Fear River	75,000
Red River (of South)	100,000
Missouri River	87,500
Mississippi River	59,000
Harlem River	150,000
Boston Harbor	25,000
Dunkirk Harbor	30,000
Stonington Harbor	25,000
Galveston Harbor	25,000
Total	$772,500

You will observe that these additions are exclusively for works of an important national character. The small creeks and trout streams in the bill which could be best "improved" by macadamizing were all carefully taken care of by the House.

The Army Bill.—The entire addition of $908,814, made by the Senate to the army bill was rendered necessary in restoring our little army to its present numbers from the reduced and mutilated condition in which it had passed the House.

The Navy Bill.—The small sum added by the Senate to the navy bill was mainly for "pay of the navy," for "equipment of vessels," and for repairs of hospitals.

The Pension Bill.—The Senate added $35,000 to pay examiners $2 for each examination, instead of $1, as provided by the House. The Senate thought that when the Government was to be made liable to pay pensions for life by the report of these examiners, that $2 was not too much to pay for faithful and intelligent service.

The Military Academy Bill.—The Senate added $83,466 to this bill, mainly for "completing hospital building," "procuring a supply of pure water," and "completing the system of sewerage." It was shown that these things are much needed as sanitary measures and for the protection of public property in case of fire. The hospitable building has been standing for two years without a roof or windows, with the winds and storms beating upon it, and serving, in its unfinished condition, as a standing advertisement of the bankruptcy of the Government or the incompetency of Congress.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—The Senate added $83,700, mainly in restoring the salaries of our foreign representatives to what they received last year. The compensation now paid them is disgracefully small. The Senate thought it ought not to be reduced.

HEEDLESS MANGLING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.—The House had regraded the clerical forces of the departments, in order to reduce their meagre salaries, which were fixed twenty-five years ago; it had abolished two Auditors' offices, which were established in 1817, when the entire money transactions of the Government were not one-sixth as much as are now those of one of the offices proposed to be abolished; it had cut down the pay of the laborers and watchmen, who can now barely exist on their pinched compensation, and in various other ways it had mangled the public service and impaired its efficiency. In order to cure this mischief and to provide sundry sums imperatively necessary in various branches of the service, the Senate added $604,776.

The Post-Office Bill.—To the Post-Office bill the Senate added $856,000. This bill, as passed by the Senate, appropriated $33,996,373 for the year 1879. The bill for 1878, with all the deficiencies that have been added by this Congress, appropriated $35,584,-143. It therefore appears that the bill, as it passed the Senate, including the additions, was still $1,587,-770 less than both Houses have agreed was necessary for 1878. The House, however, insisted upon a reduction in conference; and as the bill finally became a law it is $2,117,770 less than was appropriated for 1878. There is, therefore, a manifest deficiency created for that amount, which will have to be supplied next session. The Senate can hardly be charged with extravagance for wanting to reduce that forthcoming deficiency as much as possible. I believe we have now glanced at all the items constituting the additions made by the Senate, and I think you must agree with me that, having a due regard to the public service rather than a care merely to reduce the aggregate of appropriations, the House should have incorporated them in the bills before sending them to the Senate.

Correspondent—How many deficiency bills did you say had been passed by this Congress?

Senator Windom—Nine. It was thought at one time that it would be necessary to classify and number them, as it was feared there was not enough letters to indicate them in that way.

Correspondent—Why was it necessary to divide the amount into so many bills?

Senator Windom—Our Democratic friends of the House knew that the people would understand these "deficiencies" to be a refutation of their former loud pretenses of retrenchment, and hence they reluctantly doled out in detachments such amounts as they were compelled to appropriate from time to time.

THE EMPTY BOAST OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Correspondent—I notice that at a recent banquet given in New York to Speaker Randall, Hon. A. S. Hewitt is reported to have said that Mr. Randall and his friends in the Forty-fourth Coggress "accomplished a saving in the entire Congress of $54,-000,000, and that it was the fruit of putting men in power who were able to do the work set for them to do. Allowing for all the deficiencies, it amounted to $23,000,000 clear saving," &c. (See New York *World* of the 3d instant.) Now, Senator, you have been a member of the Appropriation Committee for many years. What do you say to this boast of Democratic economy, in comparison with the alleged Republican extravagance?

Senator Windom—It is my turn to ask you a question. Don't you think this boast of having saved only $23,000,000 "in the *entire Congress*" is a great letting down from the claim made by them in the Presidential campaign that they had "saved $40,-000,000" at one session? This modest claim now amounts to only about $11,500,000 for that session, in which they insisted that they had saved 40,000,-000. *By their own confession there seems to have been only about 25 per cent. of truth in their economical pretensions in* 1876. It will be noted also that Mr. Hewitt admits that it required about $31,000,000 to make up the deficiencies created by the pretended retrenchments and reforms of the Forty-third Congress. In looking over the tables and statements in Mr. Atkins' speech, I notice that he makes the deficiencies appropriated since 1876 $30,242,165, so that he and Mr. Hewitt are substantially in accord on that point. If you will permit me to turn the tables and question you for a moment, I should like to ask if anything could well be more disgraceful in the leaders of a great party than to go before the people with the pretense of having saved over $40,000,000, when, in fact, they knew that $30,000,000 of that sum would have to be made up by deficiency bills?

Correspondent—Were the $23,000,000 which Mr. Hewitt claims to be a "clear saving" by the Forty-fourth Congress an actual saving, or only a postponement of appropriations, and a failure to provide properly for the public service, &c.?

Senator Windom—Some portion of it was doubtless a "saving," but by far the largest part was not. On the 12th of August, 1876, after carefully analyzing every item on every appropriation bill for that year, and comparing each one with like items in the bills for the previous year, I stated on the floor of the Senate that "of the total pretended reduction of $40,000,000 not $5,000,000 could in any sense be called a saving of money to the Treasury," and that this sum fell far below the retrenchment effected by the preceding Republican Congress. I now repeat that statement, and am prepared at any moment to prove it beyond a doubt.

The mere "postponement of appropriations" for public buildings which were under way in 1876, as compared with the preceding year, amounted to $3,286,593; the postponement of surveys of public lands to $647,300; the failure to appropriate money to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, &c., to $1,611,000. There were numerous other items, amounting to many millions, of like character, which were merely "postponed," not "saved." They are not "deficiencies," but simply "postponements," which will come in at some future time to swell the bills. The three items I have just named, amounting to $5,544,983, were only a small part of such "postponements" made in the one year 1876. Deducting them from $11,500,000, which is one-half of what Mr. Hewitt claims to be the total savings of the Forty-fourth Congress for 1876 and 1877, we have less than $6,000,000 as the actual saving for that year. There were many other items of reduction made in 1876, which are in no possible sense a saving to the Treasury, but which, if deducted from the $11,500,000, would wipe out the whole of the pretended economy of which so much boasting has been done.

Correspondent—Does the amount of appropriations always indicate the exact cost of administering the Government during the year for which they are made?

Senator Windom—It does not. There are always large unexpended balances from various sources which come over from one year to another. These "unexpended balances," after standing two years subject to use, are "carried to the surplus fund," which means they are *returned to the Treasury.* It is, therefore, the annual "expenditures," rather than the "appropriations" which show what it really costs to carry on the Government any given year.

The exception to this rule is when "deficiencies" are created, which makes the "expenditures" of one year appear less than they really are. In such case the "expenditures" of the next, or succeeding year will show a proportionate increase. An instance of this kind is found in the *apparently* reduced expenditures of 1877, which will be fully balanced by the increase for 1878 and 1879, when all the deficiencies are charged up.

When the Executive Departments are honest and faithful, only so much money as is necessary will be used, and the balance of the appropriations will be returned to the Treasury. A striking illustration of this is presented under the last Administration. From 1869 to 1876, the amounts thus "carried to the surplus fund," as shown by an official Treasury statement, were very large, exceeding by many millions per annum the amounts so "returned to the Treasury" under late Democratic appropriations. This proves two things: First, that a mere comparison of "appropriations" does not show the relative cost of administering the Government; and second, it proves that the hue and cry of corruption and extravagance raised against the last Administration was without foundation.

You will see at once that their loud boasts of economical reductions, based upon the comparisons of mere "*appropriations*," without taking into account the sums respectively "*carried to the surplus fund*" are absolutely meaningless, or else a sham and a fraud. These facts may serve to explain how it is that with all their empty vaporings about "diminishing the burdens of the people," they have hardly attempted to reduce taxation. From 1868 to 1875 taxes were reduced by the Republican party by various bills, an aggregate of over $250,000,000 per annum, while during the three years of Democratic domination in the House of Representatives no bill reducing taxes had passed that body except the reduction of some eight cents per pound on tobacco. The reduction of *expenditures* by the Republicans meant a decrease of taxes. The reduction of *appropriations* by the Democrats meant only "deficiencies" and postponed national obligations.